

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At the adjourned meeting of Democratic citizens held last evening at the Old Common Council Room, candidates for Senators and Representatives were nominated, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, this nation has established the sovereignty of the people, and it is of vital importance to our Rights and Liberties that the National Government should be strictly confined to the exercise of those limited and specified powers which THE PEOPLE have delegated to it, in trust for their benefit, and that the States should be protected and encouraged in the peaceful exercise of their reserved powers, in order that they may perform the peculiar duty wisely imposed upon them, of securing the RIGHTS maintained in the Declaration of Independence, and established by our Constitutions;

And Whereas, the National Government, from mistaken views of its duties, has heretofore usurped, one by one, several powers which are delegated to the States; has abused them, by patronizing select classes of laborers in the great field of industry, and those interested in particular sections of territory, with legislative favors, in the shape of bounties, or expenditures of the public money, and has thereby taken away from the States both power and inducement to rely on their own resources and exertions for the advancement of their true interests;

And Whereas the enemies of UNION, and the enemies of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, have taken advantage of the temporary existence of such unfortunate abuses to weaken the confidence of portions of THE PEOPLE in the benefits and permanency of our blessed Union and Constitutions; have treacherously sought to destroy the efficiency of our political system, by an attempt to transfer the supreme power from the ESTABLISHED SOVEREIGN—THE PEOPLE—to the Senate, and have thus done all that human ingenuity, spurred on by ambition, can devise, to undermine the basis on which is founded the whole political organization of a free government, reared at the expense of the toils and treasures of our purest patriots, and consecrated by the blood of our Revolutionary forefathers:—Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the course of GENERAL JACKSON, in his administration of the National Government; as being calculated to secure, with certainty, the vitally important objects pointed out in his last Inaugural Address—the preservation of the reserved powers of the States, the integrity of the Union, and the Sovereignty of the People.

For, by the wisdom of his measures, he has purified the Hall of Congress. He found it occupied by successful leaders of factions, (based solely on private and sectional interests,) who had bribed their heated partisans with LEGISLATIVE PATRONAGE, and were conspiring together to acquire more splendid spoils of victory. Finding that, in their struggles for the dazzling prize of POWER, they strove only to excel in the ingenuity of their schemes for legislative plunder, he taught these ambitious aspirants, that the Hall of Congress should no longer, with his consent, be occupied as an exciting political arena, but should henceforth be consecrated to the cause of equal liberty and justice.

By directing national legislation into its legitimate channels, he has directed the attention of the people to the vast resources and trade of their own independent communities. Turning a deaf, and apparently unfriendly, ear to their prayers for legislative favors, he has induced them to put their own strong shoulders to the wheel, instead of praying to Hercules for aid.

He has resisted the attempts of the Senate to wrest from the Executive, those powers which THE PEOPLE wisely vested in that officer, to enable him "to see that the laws be faithfully executed."

As this was the advice of WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address—"If, in the opinion of THE PEOPLE, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the Constitution designates; but let there be no change by usurpation; for it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." Therefore, we lament the course of a distinguished son of New England, who is associated in the same party ranks with those, who "suggest the suspicion that our UNION 'can, in any event, be abandoned.' For, instead of indignantly frowning on their attempts to enfeeble the sacred ties that link its parts together," he is aiding them to change, by USURPATION, that distribution of powers, which, by his own confession, "is settled by construction, settled by precedent, settled by the practice of the government, and settled by statute."—

Knowing then, that his present efforts, if successful, would effect the object deprecated by Washington, and "render the government too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction"—that, in the language of Madison, "the chief executive officers, joined in cabal with the Senate, would lay the foundation of discord, and end in an assumption of the Executive power, or, only to be removed by a Revolution in the Government,"—therefore

Resolved, That we continue to condemn his political course, and that, in GENERAL JACKSON, we find the ablest defender of the Constitution, as understood by its framers, and the truest friend of a UNION, which he is as ready to preserve, by the wisdom and justice of his policy, as by force of arms, when threatened by faction.

Resolved, That knowing as we do, that MARTIN VAN BUREN has ably co-operated with General Jackson—that he is pledged by his principles and by his promises, to follow in his footsteps—that he is a firm but temperate advocate for beneficent REFORM, we most heartily approve of his nomination for the Presidency: That we are confident that he will, if elected, maintain the independence and efficiency of the executive, acknowledge its responsibility to the people, and resist, to the uttermost, all attempts of the least responsible branch of the Legislature, to transfer the sovereignty from THE PEOPLE to their own body, without even an appeal to the PEOPLE for an amendment of the constitution. That we consider his nomination peculiarly cheering to the cause of the Constitution at the present crisis; when other candidates, eager to usurp the powers of the executive office, stand ready to sell its responsibilities and prerogatives to the Senate, in exchange for the empty honors of the State, though destitute of sufficient authority either to obey or protect the people.

Resolved, That the exertions of RICHARD M. JOHNSON in defence of his country, and his earnest efforts to advance the cause of Humanity, by advocating the rights of the weak and unfortunate, give him the strongest title to public support for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the inflexible integrity, sound principles and benevolent disposition of MARCUS MORTON, are to us the surest guarantees that, if elected to the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth, he will exert his great personal abilities and requirements, and the influence of that office, in aid of gradual, but sure REFORM, in the abuses of State legislation; and that he will encourage the development of our resources, and the efforts of our industry, by just and equal laws.

Resolved, That WILLIAM FOSTER merits our suffrages for his fearless support of Democratic principles in times of alarm and distress, when an overwhelming majority was arrayed against him.

Resolved, That monopolies and exclusive privileges are inconsistent with Democratic principles, opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and calculated to injure THE MANY, in the same proportion as they benefit THE FEW.

Resolved, That to allow the Legislature to create

legal powers or privileges, and at the same time dictate, at its discretion, the particular persons who shall enjoy them, is highly dangerous to Liberty and Justice; inasmuch as it enables that body to refuse to some, powers which should be equally secured to ALL, and thereby to stamp upon its laws, according as party or private interest may dictate, a character of Monopoly, or Exclusiveness, or Favoritism. And whereas peculiar powers are absolutely essential to protect and encourage enterprises of great moment, which require the association of individuals into one body corporate; and whereas peculiar powers cannot, with safety to individual interests, be entrusted to such associated bodies without the check of wholesome restrictions, therefore

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the State government to frame a GENERAL LAW, imposing equal restrictions on all who may require peculiar power, and securing to ALL, who may comply with such restrictions, FULL legal power to enjoy such privileges at all times, without making special personal application to the Legislature. That such a GENERAL LAW should, as soon as it can receive the proper sanction from public sentiment, be embodied into the State Constitution, as a guarantee to all the people of that practical enjoyment of equal rights, privileges and powers, which is the sole end of just government.

Resolved, That we consider a remedy of the abuses now existing in regard to admission to the practice of THE LAW, absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That we hold it to be a fundamental principle in Democracy that, in the language of Washington, "the basis of our political system is the right, and the power of THE PEOPLE, to make and alter their own Constitutions of government. All obstructions to the EXECUTION OF THE LAWS, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency."

Resolved, That to imprison the poor and unfortunate Debtor, is to inflict upon POVERTY one of the severest punishments which Humanity should dispense to CRIME; that personal liberty is the most precious boon of Heaven; and any law therefore, which sanctions such treatment, is equally degrading to its victim, and disgraceful to the age in which we live, therefore

Resolved, That we can recommend no candidate for office, who will not use his best exertions, if elected, to procure the abolishment of that barbarous law which authorizes IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Resolved, That we deem it highly important to the interests of THE MANY, that there should be at least ONE AVENUE leading over Charles River to this City, FREE from the burdens of the tax-gatherer; and that we do most earnestly recommend that such Candidates only be supported as are known to be in favor of a FREE BRIDGE.

Resolved, That the principle involved in "the right of the people to build free bridges with their own money" is not nor will be settled until the popular will is fairly represented in the councils of the State; and that the Bill relating to Warren Bridge, so reluctantly passed by the present Legislature, is a temporary expedient, adopted to influence the pending election, and does not sanction the great principle of public right, for which the people are contending.

Resolved, As the sincere opinion of this meeting, that, had our people heretofore relied upon their own well known enterprise, advantages and power, for developing the resources of this State—they had turned their attention to remedying the abuses of legislation, and facilitating intercommunication and trade with the interior, instead of annoying Congress with petitions for legislative bounties; our capitalists would not have been enticed to withdraw their wealth from enterprises connected with commerce, trade, and internal improvements, and risk it in a scramble for those bounties;—our citizens would not have been banished to more liberal communities for a successful pursuit of agriculture and commerce—our navigation, real estate, commerce, and manufactures, would have been better protected—our UNION would have been established on a firmer basis—AND OLD MASSACHUSETTS, making greater strides in her honorable and brilliant career, would have shared with other States more of the prizes which, in this happy country, are held out to industry, economy, integrity and skill. Therefore, deeming the success of our Candidates necessary to the introduction and establishment of a NEW STATE POLICY, we most earnestly invite all, who are favorably disposed to the principles we have espoused, to come forward generously, without regard to personal prejudices, or past differences, and act zealously, and confidently with us, at the coming election.

We shall publish the names of the candidates nominated to-morrow.

The appeal to Bostonians by Major Norton, in behalf of the Texonians, we hope will receive a favorable response. The Major is an enthusiastic friend of liberal principles, and an unflinching enemy to oppression.

AN APPEAL TO BOSTONIANS!

By a letter from SAMUEL HUSTON, late Governor of Tennessee, we learn the fact, that a WAR OF EXTERMINATION has commenced in TEXAS, and that our fellow countrymen are to be driven (if assistance is not rendered) AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, from their homes and fire sides. BOSTONIANS! you, who have so liberally contributed to aid the Poles, the Greeks and others who have been fighting for Liberty, come forward and assist your brethren in their struggle for LIFE and FREEDOM.

Let all who feel friendly to the rights of a "free and Republican Government" meet at CONCERT HALL THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration, and devise some means to relieve the situation of their fellow countrymen in TEXAS.

B. HAMMATT NORTON.

Boston, November 5, 1835.

The Atlas makes a poor business in attempting to apologize to the Whigs for the nomination of Edward Everett. It whinnily acknowledges that "many circumstances of a peculiar character and interest have entered into the present State election, and have tended somewhat to embarrass and distract the canvass," and intimates that Mr Everett never would have been taken up by the Whigs, if they had not have thought his selection for the office of Governor would prove advantageous to the prospects of Mr Webster in Pennsylvania, and other States, by pleasing the Anti-Masons. Here is a compliment to Mr Everett with a vengeance! His sincere friends must feel highly gratified to know that he is made a mere "stool pigeon" of for the benefit of Daniel Webster!

Adjournment of the Legislature.—The Revised Code was completed, and passed to be enacted entire, yesterday, and having been approved by the Lieut. Governor, it has now become the law of the State. The General Court adjourned about two o'clock. Previous to the adjournment, the Lieut. Governor transmitted a Message to each branch, protesting against the course pursued in relation to his former Message relative to the Imprisonment for Debt Chapter, and requesting his protest to be entered on the records. The House, after some discussion, complied with his Honor's request, but the Senate refused to do so.

Less than half the usual number of votes were polled on Monday, the first day of the election in New York.

WARREN BRIDGE NOT FREE.

The act making Warren Bridge free, upon certain conditions, has, it is true, passed the Legislature;—but still the final question is not yet settled;—all depends on the votes of the people, the Free Bridge Party.—A bond is required to be given, assuming all responsibility; and this bond must be given by Boston and Charlestown—by both of them, not either;—and it must be given before a certain day in March next. As the act stood, just before its passage, a satisfactory bond might be given by any city, town, or towns, or any corporation or persons whatsoever;—but Mr Franklin Dexter, a Senator from Suffolk, whose deadly opposition to free avenues, and to the rights and convenience of the mass of the people, was shown most vexatiously, perseveringly, unrelentingly, and in every possible way and shape, which the practised ingenuity of a lawyer could devise, (supported by his colleague, Mr Gray,) offered an amendment, which confined this bond, so to be given, to Boston and Charlestown jointly. A division of the Senate was not (injudiciously, I think,) called for by the friends of the bill, on this question; and it was declared to be a vote, contrary, I presume, to what would have been the result, if such a division or count had been made.

Now, every possible effort will be made, by the old Bridge and its supporters, to induce both Boston and Charlestown to refuse to give this bond;—and if either refuses, the bill is lost. No provision is made, in the bill, to submit the question to the citizens at large;—therefore, the Aldermen and Council will, perhaps, decide it, and either body can prevent its execution. In this dilemma the people can only act through the ballot-boxes; and as this portion of the act will expire in March next, sufficient time is not allowed to test the will of the citizens in this manner. The whole subject may, therefore, and probably will, come up again *de novo*, in the next Legislature, and the apparent advantages gained by the present act will become useless and void. It is hence manifest that the Free Bridge party must not think any thing yet gained, or relax their exertions in the smallest degree. Free Bridge Senators and Representatives must be elected, and also Free Bridge Aldermen and members of the Council, or the rights of the citizens, public convenience, public improvement, and the public good, will still be sacrificed to corporate and individual selfishness, and to aristocratic influence and principles.

The enemy will, of course, try to make it appear that there will be no difficulty about the bond;—but don't believe them;—they are real *Shylocks*.

PUBLIC GOOD.

WARREN BRIDGE.

The situation in which Warren Bridge now stands, in consequence of the retreat of the Senate from the aristocratic ground first assumed by them, calls upon the friends of equal rights, and the enemies of unjust monopolies, in every part of the Commonwealth, to be up and doing at the next election. Should the monopolists in Boston have sufficient influence to prevent the city from joining in the bond contemplated by the act, as now modified, for the freedom of the Bridge, the yeomanry will be again deceived and delayed, and another resort to the Legislature will be necessary. Let the PEOPLE be prepared for such a contingency, by sending from every quarter, to that body, the friends of the principles promulgated at Worcester, at the Young Men's Convention. The promulgation of these principles have done much, very much, in producing favorable prospects in regard to Warren Bridge, and other important matters. Let the people follow up these principles in practice; let us have no more sounding and hollow professions, from pretended Whigs; but a little more practice of the true Whigs of 1775.

PRESENT STATE OF WARREN BRIDGE QUESTION.

Our former agents for State Government erroneously and unjustly sold the rights of the people to a soulless corporation. Finding that this error should be corrected, THE PEOPLE demanded a restoration of their rights. But the error of our agents must be paid for. Very well—WHO is to pay for the mistakes of THE PEOPLE? The people themselves? "No," says our Whig legislators, "the citizens of Boston and Charlestown."

It may be right enough that those citizens should keep Warren Bridge (the same as the county roads) in repair; but shall the mistake, for which THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE are to blame, be paid for by the citizens of Boston and Charlestown?—Will these citizens agree to it? Will the people residing in the other towns of this Commonwealth make such an unjust demand of us?

This question is not settled yet, but must be settled AT THE POLLS.

LAWYERS' SPOILS OF VICTORY.

Question.—Why are the PETTIFOGGERS, who are flattered and coddled by the Whigs, so anxious to keep up IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT?

Answer.—Because "within the last twenty years the COSTS that have accrued in suits against insolvents have amounted to MORE THAN ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS."

Question.—What is the practical result of this policy, so far as the interests of the PROSECUTORS are concerned?

Answer.—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FREEMEN, in the United States are ANNUALLY punished for their misfortunes, and the costs and damages EXCEED, in many cases, the amount of the debts for which their PERSONAL LIBERTY is sacrificed, often times out of sheer MALICE.

Law and Actors.—The Court of Common Pleas, now in session in this city, has been engaged the last three days, in the trial of a case of considerable interest, involving some principles of law rarely discussed in our Courts, between the Managers of the different Theatres in this city. The Jury did not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. A full report of this interesting trial will be found on our First Page.

Mr Speaker Rockwell appears to think that the destiny of himself and his associates will be different here and hereafter—he says, in his parting address—"We shall never meet all either in this House or elsewhere,"—but advises them, let them go where they may, to stick to the Constitution.

The compositors on the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, have turned out, and quit work.

Foreign.—Paris papers to the 1st Oct., and Havre to the 2d, inclusive, have been received at New York, by the ship *Charlemagne*. They do not contain any political news.

HAVRE.—8 lies, Oct. 1st.—425 bales Orleans cotton at 147 a 160; 144 Tennessee at 124 a 127 50; 100 Mobile at 140 a 145 1/2; 477 bags coffee, St. Jago, at 89 a 85c; 19 ceroon Bengal indigo at 71 75; 40 mil. whale oil at 53; 70 mil. Hayti wool at 8 10; 8 pt. 30 lb.—625 bales Louisiana cotton at 125 a 168 50; 50 Alabama at 130 50; 278 Mobile at 142 50 a 166 50; 181 Georgia at 128 a 143; 19 mil. whale oil at 52 1/2.

Liverpool papers to the 8th ult., have also been received, by the ship *Virginian*.—The news does not appear to be important, and the advices from Spain of but little moment. The Austrian Government are about making a New Loan.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Fieschi's trial is likely to come on towards the end of next month. That Pepin and Morey were accomplices in his murderous attempt appears to be generally believed. The former weeps from morning to night; the latter is bent upon dying of inanition.

The accounts from Spain are more favorable to the duration of the Queen's authority. The Provincial Juntas seems generally to have been satisfied with the new appointments at Madrid. The new Ministry was, however, not entirely concluded.

LIVERPOOL Oct. 17, 1835.—In the last four days there has been more doing in cotton, but at low prices. And we can feel sure there will be little improvement for the present. Last week there was some very depressed business, and at the market in Manchester yesterday, though a fair amount of business was done, it was at reduced prices. The sales of cotton this week so far, are 15,000 bales, including 1000 for export, and 400 on speculation. Nothing new in other articles.

A petty Chapman, a member of the Legislature from Greenfield, one of the village lawyers invited into the Whig caucus to tell Bostonians how to vote, in reply to an intimation that some disaffection towards the Whig candidate for Governor existed in the Western part of the State, said—

"It was true—strictly true—that some gentlemen of the Whig party who were offended with the *mode and manner* of the recent gubernatorial nomination, did select the county of Franklin as the one in which was to be played the first scene of the *always fatal drama, Divide and you are conquered!* Sir, a convention was called, resolutions were framed, and in support of the resolutions, strong appeals were made to the yeomanry of the county to induce them to disapprove of the nomination. The cry of central dictation! and central regency! was raised—but he was happy that he could add, that it was in vain. It did not succeed, and but few were found to join in the voice of dissatisfaction."

The Greenfield Mercury says "these remarks strike us with a great deal of surprise, as we know that Mr Chapman, at the time when the subject was agitated here, publicly censured the *mode and manner* in which Mr Everett's nomination by the Whigs was effected."

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night to effect an entrance into the Merchants' Bank, in Baltimore, by a villain, who gave his name as James Freeman. He had gained an entrance into an adjoining room by means of false keys, and was cutting through the wall, when he was discovered and arrested. He had provided himself with a crowbar, hammer, chisel, brace with augers and bits of a dozen different dimensions for boring, a six inch rule, skeleton keys of various patterns and dimensions—in fact, every implement which a regular workman would require in removing a wall or opening locks.

Murder.—A man named Jonathan Brooks, killed another by the name of Powers, in Grafton, on the 30th ult. It seems an inveterate quarrel had existed between them for a long time, when Brooks called upon P. for the purpose of conversing in relation to it.—Powers would have nothing to say to him, and finally kicked him out of the barn. When Brooks drew a knife and stabbed him several times, from the effect of which he died on the spot. Brooks is about thirty-seven or eight, with a numerous family dependent on his exertions for support.—Powers about twenty-one or two.

Extract of a letter received in this city from Italy, dated 18th September, 1835:—

"Supposing that you may be alarmed at the accounts of the cholera in Italy, I write to inform you that it is now abating. It seems to have been severely felt at Leghorn and Genoa. The former city was almost deserted by the afflicted inhabitants. In Florence, I learn that there were only 60 cases; and these occurred among the poorest classes. The rabble showed their confidence in the government by outbreaks of 'poison,' which were so loud as to alarm the Rulers. The Physicians were openly insulted in the streets, and the adage of 'a cani la polpetta—a cristiani la bocchetta' (poison for dogs, la bocchetta for christians) was echoed after them by the boys. The 'bocchetta' was no other than a mixture invented at Marseilles, where it is said to have done wonders—here it made great havoc, on the contrary."

The words of President Adams are verified by the conduct of the Legislature towards Governor Armstrong:—

"The Whig party have no honest principle to keep them together. Their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves."

Theodore S. Ray, one of the editors of the N. Y. Mirror, arrived in New York on Monday. On the day that he left London, Oct. 1st, Mr WILLIS was married to Mary, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq. of the Royal Arsenal. The lady has a large fortune—stated, in round numbers, at £200,000. We are right glad to hear of Willis's good fortune.

REMEMBER, voters of Boston, that no individual's name will be borne upon the Democratic Ticket, for Senator or Representative, who is not in favor of a FREE BRIDGE to Charlestown, and opposed to the Law authorizing IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A letter from Loguayra, dated Oct. 12, has been received in Philadelphia—the country was in a disturbed state—but the property of foreigners was considered safe.

The New York Herald puts a side-wind in the Courier of that city, for taking the side of Santa Anna against the Texonians—but what better could you expect from \$52,000 venality?

Virginia is commencing a canal to join the Atlantic with the Mississippi, by the James and Kenhawa rivers.

The Democratic citizens of Boston have tendered Frederick Robinson of Marblehead, a Public Dinner, as a testimony of their hearty approbation of his unwearied devotion to the rights of the people; particularly the course he has taken on the Lawyer Monopoly, and the subject of Imprisonment for Debt.—Reformer.

It will be perceived by the arrival of the ship *Virginian*, that the pilot boat John D. Aymar, which was dispatched in pursuit of Mr Bowen, sailed in company for this port. Mr Davis, who went out in the boat, has returned in the *Virginian*. We have not learned the result of his mission.—N. Y. Gaz.

A very numerous and respectable anti-abolition meeting was held at Providence, on Monday.

Governor Marcy, of New York, has appointed the 10th of December, as a day for Public Thanksgiving.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT NORTHEAST. FREE BRIDGE—NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The Democratic Citizens of Wards No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, are requested to assemble at the Hancock School House, at 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the coming election.

Nov. 4, 1835. By order of Committee.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The First Lecture will be delivered by Rev. R. W. Emerson, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, at 7 o'clock. A limited number of tickets may be had at W. D. Ticknor's, corner of School and Washington streets.

Nov. 4, 1835. E. S. DIXWELL, Secy.

WARD 4.—The Democratic Citizens of Ward 4 are requested to meet at Holbrook's Hotel, corner of Hancock and Elm streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7 o'clock. Per order of the County Committee.

NOTICE.—The Democratic voters of Ward No. 2 are requested to meet at the Ward Room, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing Election.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Ward No. 3, at the Globe Hotel. Every Democrat in the Ward is requested to attend. ROBERT RIPLEY, Chairman.

JOHN GORDON, Secy.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.

In this city, last evening, by the Rev Doctor Jenks, Franklin Whitney to Miss Rebecca A. Badger. On Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Stow, Nathaniel B. Weeks to Miss Angeline B. Hosen. Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Robbins, J. B. Pollard, of Boston, to Miss Mary A. Dexter, daughter of James Dexter Esq. of Chelsea.

DIED.

In this city, David, only son of David and Caroline Leavitt, 9 months. On Tuesday, Nov. 3d, Mrs Elizabeth Mellon, wife of Thomas Mellon, of Holliston, 24. Samuel Frost, of Framingham, 24. On Monday evening, Win. Lemon Thorndike, son of N. B. Thorndike, of Charlestown, 6 years. Wednesday morning, Miss Ann Domett, 50. In South Boston, 3d inst, Rachel, daughter of Capt George Page, 5 years and 11 months.

IMPORTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Mores—100 tons coal—1655 bags salt—400 bush malt iron—39 cases copper—1 parcel 4 cases 1 box 1 bale mex—2 do carpeting—4 cases hard ware—1 box watches—11 cases drugs—80 crates 18 bush earthen ware. BURLINGAME.—Ship Mores—378 cases 30 bush malden.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. ARRIVED.

Brig Tidd, Gil, Wilmington NC. Sch Mary Reed, Coverdale, Dover, Del. Sch Henry, Dixon, New York. Telegaph—Brig Pelican.

CLEARED.

Brigs Susan, Carney, Belize, Honduras; Black Hawk, Baker, St Thomas and Laguna; Temperance, Atkins, Farnsworth, schs Pintos, Mayo, Jacmel; Adventure, Blake, St Johns, NF; Hope, Hersey, Yarmouth; Albert, Reynolds, Philadelphia; Ellen, Lewis, Albany; Mail, Loring, and Fancy, Chase, New York; Delight in Fente, Nickerson, Providence; President, Reed, Bangor; Satellite, Tridchen, Dover; Pearl, Colby, Salisbury; Sidney, Dickman, Augusta; Olympia, and Enterprise, Nantucket; sloops Jasper, Norwich; Harriet, Plymouth; Henry, Falmouth. The vessel cid for Savannah, not Marblehead, as reported yesterday.

Shipping Lists to Oct 6. Bristol 6th, sailed Grand Turk, Bailey, Boston; 2d, Com Morris, Perkins, Cadiz.

At Deal 4th, Elizabeth Frith, Briard, Richmond, and sailed for the river.

At Georgetown Sept 25, Neptune, Bogardus, Boston

At Elishur 27th, Wallace, Thaxter, Boston.

At Croustadt 23d, Gilmore, Cushing, Havana.

Sailed from Sandwich Islands 27th June, ship Hellespont, Henry, Batavia.

Liverpool, Oct 2.—No arrivals during the week. Put back 2d, Chase, Frost, sailed 27th ult, for Bristol with loss of head of rudder. Sailed 2d, Chester, Suttle, Boston; 4th, Spartan, Litch, do; 7th, Dasher, Tyng, do; Pocomtans, Smith, Richmond.

Oct 1st, Senator, Boston. Aug 8th, Girard, Canton 15th; Matkaeski, do 20th; Turbo, Boston 20th; Arab, N Orleans soon.

Royan 24th, sailed Angola, Binney, New York; Talms, Dillingham, N Ori.

At Havre, Sept 27, Marengo, Larkin, New Orleans. Sailed 28th, Asteritz, do.

At Turku Island 22 days since, sch Plymouth Rock, (late Davis, dead) condemned, having been run foul of by a brig which was sunk with part of her crew—capt and 4 men got on board of the PR—made good.

At Surinam Oct 6, Shauruck, Proctor, hence disd; Spartan, disid; Cadet, just com Idg. A brig going in, supposed the Herald, from Madeira.

14th ult, lat 46 50, lon 18 40, ship Franklin, of Newburyport, standing W.

Oct 13, lat 44 40, lon 18 1/2, ship Asteritz, Havre 13, for New Orleans.

23th ult, lat 40 12, lon 37 50, brig Ceres, Boston, for Maranh.

SALEM, Nov 3—arr brig Amethyst, Hill, Maranh 7th ult.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct 31—sailed ship Ann Mary Ann, New Orleans.

PORTLAND, Oct 31—arr brig Forest, Farnham, Matanzas.

Cleared 2d, Lucy Ann, Dennison, W Indies.

SEVPORT, Nov 3—arr brig Poland, Danbar, Havana 2, for Boston.

NEW YORK, Nov 2—arr *Charlemagne*, Richardson, Havre; Ty, Buzzett, Rochelle; Ennius, Aetles, and Caroline Augusta, Libby, Liverpool; Elisha Denison, Lane, and Ajax, Hien, do; Virginian, Harris, do; President, Ripley, London; Mary Ann, Richmond, Port au Prince; Coral, Dow, Guyana; Pluto, Wood, Turks Island; Wm Wallace, and Empire, Boston.

Cleared Canova, Hall, Sumatra; Napoleon, Story, Bahia.

3d—arr Odeon, Howes, and Compliance, Sparrow, Boston.

Helen—Bark Highlander.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 2—arr brig Omega, Berling, Lisbon; Richmond, Homer, Argolis.

Cleared Po. Miller, Trinidad; Robt Wain, Mathews, and Robt Wain, Mathews, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 31—arr Columbia, Ryder, Boston.

